

Wichita Eagle

MONEY HAS A SAY.

It costs the saloons of New York \$500,000 a year to replace their broken glasses.

To keep a race horse in even a moderate condition, with proper attendance, it is said, costs \$1,635 a year.

The great cantilever bridge at Niagara Falls is entirely composed of steel. It is 810 feet in length, weighs 3,000 tons and cost \$500,000.

The highest price at which any horse was ever sold was \$150,000, which was paid for Arion to Senator Stanford by J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston.

Chicago has twenty-five national banks representing a total capital of \$235,000,000, surplus \$13,405,121.57, deposits \$144,085,174 and loans \$106,222,689.

A share of stock in the Chemical National Bank of New York, par value \$100, is worth \$4.80. That is every dollar invested by its stockholders possesses an earning power sufficient to make it worth \$48.

According to the census bulletins the aggregate wealth of the United States is \$20,648,000, which is over thirteen billions more than the wealth of Great Britain, which is the next wealthiest nation in the world.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS.

There is not a lizard or snake north of the southern extremity of Hudson's bay.

For the first time the Canadians have begun shipping ice to Philadelphia, several cargoes having already arrived there and been found equal to the best Maine product.

A couple of wild pigeons were recently shot in Sault aux Resolutes bush, Can. A sportsman says it is over twenty-five years since specimens of these birds were seen there.

KANSAS has exported 316,464 horses since the confederation, and of this total, 326,479 were shipped to the United States. The imports during the same period were 28,799 head, chiefly for stud purposes.

NEWFOUNDLAND exhibits originality in its stamp designs. It has on various stamps a seal, a codfish, a Newfoundland dog's head, her majesty in a widow's cap, the prince of Wales in uniform and a whaler in full sail.

PASSING HUMOR.

"Does your new dress fit you well, Clara?" "O, splendidly! I can hardly move or breathe in it."—N. Y. Press.

DAUGHTER—"Shall we invite Dr. Biggles to the reception?" Mother—"I think we'd better not, he's so absent-minded. He might charge it in the bill."

WHEN hanging in your own parlor it is proper to call it a violin; but when the man next door is practicing on one it is correct to refer to it as a fiddle.—Aitchison Globe.

FRANK ADVICE.—Mabel—"I say, Claire, Jack has asked me to marry him; would you accept him?" Claire—"No. What is to say, I didn't when he asked me two weeks ago."—Detroit Free Press.

HURRY HISSING—"I love if I went into business of any kind I'd be a lawyer." Weary Watkins—"I dunno. Seems to me like a profession where a man does \$1,000 worth of work to get \$200 for his client must be pretty hard hustling!"—Indianapolis Journal.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

The best Chinese razors are made of old horseshoes.

ARTESIAN borings have recently proved successful in Sahara.

The British ship Borean, which recently rounded Cape Horn, experienced the phenomenon of a heavy cloud of dust at sea.

The highest viaduct in the world has just been erected in Bolivia over the river Lea, 9,383 feet above the sea level and 4,008 feet above the river.

From January 1 to the end of June 1913 immigrants have gone into Manitoba and the northwest territories. For the same period last year the number was less than 8,000.

INDIA furnishes a market for large numbers of white diamonds, as well as for yellow or colored diamonds, or stones with flaws or specks in them. The natives invest their savings in them and other precious gems, as we do in stocks and shares.

MILITARY NEWS AND NOTES.

A GANNON ball was recently fired nearly seven miles from an eighty-ton gun in Dover, England.

St. Louis is organizing what is claimed to be the first Italian regiment ever formed in this country.

The German government has expended \$20,000 in building a factory at Spandau for the preserving of all kinds of provisions for the army, and about 550 operators are to be employed regularly there.

CAPT. FRANCIS MOORE, who has recently been promoted, has commanded the same troop in the Ninth cavalry, U. S. A., for twenty years. The Ninth and Tenth cavalry of the regular army are colored troops, and have formed part of the army for nearly or quite a quarter of a century.

A MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION.

In Chinese the letter "H" has one hundred and forty-five ways of being pronounced, and each pronunciation has a different meaning.

Numbers of bears have been slaughtered in the region about Moosehead lake, and the local markets are glutted with bearskins.

It is stated as a curious fact that suicide is more prevalent in warm than in cool weather. Extreme heat breeds both melancholy and desperation.

The athletic committee at Yale has sent a football to each member and each substitute in next season's team, with the hint that "it may come in handy to pass dull time away."

The taxidermist of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington denies that the peacock has ugly feet—a condition of affairs which has been very generally accepted as truth as long as the peacock has been known.

Did's Go by Express.

"They say Green has been wandering in his mind lately."

"Well, he's safe enough; he can't get far."—Boston Globe.

What a Cat Can Do.

Glanders—Have you ever seen the Catskill mountains?

Gargyle—No, but I've seen a catfish.

HOW TO DRIVE.

How to Handle the Reins on Crowded Streets.

An Art to Be Acquired Only with Practice.—Col. Kane's "Tally-Ho," the Story of a Popular Pastime in This Country.

[COPYRIGHT, 1912.]

Certainly in no country in the world has there been the same accumulation of wealth during the past twenty years as in our own. Consequently there have been added large numbers to the class which is generally known as gentlemen of leisure. To this fact and the steady but slow improvement of our roads the increased popularity of driving must be attributed, and as our cities and driveways become more crowded the art of driving will become more necessary. Those who remember thirty years ago know that in those days our present crowded streets would, if we had not improved our driving methods, become one continual block, and as this crowd increases so will reforms have to be introduced that will facilitate traffic.

The rapid growth of coaching since its introduction in 1874 demonstrates how earnest and energetic a nation we are even in our pleasures and sports. When Col. De Lancey Kane brought over his "Tally-Ho" in that year he had no idea that the progress would be so great.

The colonel was at that time a most enthusiastic lover of coaching, for the year before he ran a coach in England from London to Virginia Water. He took his lessons from Edwin Fownes, Sr., a celebrated whip, who acted as coachman or guide, and after the season was over the colonel was sufficiently expert to drive with the best amateur whips in the whole of England. Many a time had such old whips as the Duke of Beaufort paid the highest compliments to the father of coaching in this country.

It was during the next season, 1876, that the colonel brought over the first coach, which he appropriately named

"Tally-Ho," and with him came Arthur Fownes, one of the sons of Edwin Fownes, to act as guard. This coach, although an entirely new institution, caught on right away, and the crowds that waited its starting and arrival on Fifth avenue, near the Brunswick, are well remembered by all lovers and admirers of coaching. It ran from the city to Pelham, making as its stopping place the well known Arcularius hotel.

COACHING BECOMING POPULAR.

The success of the first year's experiment induced Col. Kane to extend his trip the next season to New Rochelle, putting in at the Neptune house. After that year, 1877, it may be said that coaching in America had taken root, and it has blossomed into one of the most popular pastimes of the country.

Many people regard driving a horse as one of the simplest things imaginable, but driving in its true sense is an art that cannot be acquired without practice and the thorough knowledge of how to manage the horse, manipulate the reins and use the whip. Let anyone view the parade of carriages and horses of all kinds which is to be seen in our fashionable driveways and it will not take long to convince him that there are drivers and drivers.

TANDEM DRIVING.

In driving will, perhaps, never be so popular as four-in-hand, but it is always ranked as fashionable and at the same time a somewhat difficult art to acquire. Tandem has about it an attraction entirely different to driving a pair or four-in-hand, having scarcely anything in common with either.

In driving tandem it is necessary to have a good box seat. Before getting up see that the bits drop in their places in the horses' mouths and that the reins are not too tight. First hold the leader's rein in the right hand, with the left rein on top, as in figure No. 6. Place the reins in your left hand, as described, before mounting the box. When sitting on the box the use of the left hand is required. The reins should be placed in the right hand, as in figure No. 8. As soon as comfortably seated upon the box replace the reins in the left hand in the same order as at first.

In order to avoid mishaps or delays see that both horses are well up in their traces and that the reins are neither too tight nor too slack.

The next thing to master is the management of the horse in turning. To turn to the left take hold of the leader's left rein with the right hand a few inches below the left hand, as illustrated No. 11; then draw the rein up over the left hand, which you should put forward a little at the same time until the rein forms a loop. The thumb should now be pressed tightly to

the rein in this position until the turn is accomplished, when the rein should be allowed to assume its old position. In order to be prepared for any emergency you should have the right hand upon the right rein of the wheeler so as to prevent that horse from turning too quickly.

For the right turn it is only necessary to repeat this maneuver with the right rein of the leader. When looped the right hand should be ready to catch hold of the left rein of the wheeler, as in figure No. 12.

To pull off to the left side lay hold of the reins as in figure No. 13, and to the right side as in illustration No. 14. This requires practice, as the order of the reins should not be disturbed. It is necessary always that the leader be well in hand, for in turning sharply with the leader a free goer there is danger of the wheeler being thrown.

Before coming to the crest of a hill the best method is to take the leader's reins from the left to the right hand, holding them with the two bottom fingers, as in figure No. 15. Then pull them back, placing the leader's reins in the left hand, but in so doing drop the left hand forward, as in figure No. 17. The reins will then be in the same position as before, excepting that the leader's reins will be shorter. If it be found necessary to take the wheeler back on going down hill take the leader's reins in the right hand and with thumb and finger hold the wheeler's reins behind the left hand, as in figure No. 18, at the same time allowing the left hand to go forward until the rein is the right length. Keep well hold of the reins that they will not slip, then place the leader's reins in its former position.

FOUR-IN-HAND.

Good judgment is one of the elements of a four-in-hand whip. The driving

of four horses differs little from tandem excepting in the matter of starting. Take the reins in the left hand, as in illustration No. 7. Take hold of the two left reins and pull them out, as in illustration No. 19, until the buckles are perfectly even. This will leave the reins perfectly loose, but when you become seated on the box they will readjust themselves and become even.

The March of Civilization.

"Are you the widow of the man who was shot?" asked the Texas coroner of the woman who stood before him.

"Two hours ago I was," she replied, "but now I am the wife of the man who got the drop on him."—Truth.

THE INFLUENCE OF A TAWN.

—It is said that Rose Terry Cooke, with all her ability and recognition as a writer, was not able to make much more than her pin money out of her literary work. And Louisa M. Alcott's fertile pen too, was not able to earn enough money to pay the expenses of her sister's last illness until the sweet-hearted "Beth," beloved of all readers of "Little Women" had been dead a score of years.

ARE PARENTS BLIND?

Ella Wheeler Wilcox Writes About Girls and Boarding Schools.

Dangers Menace Maidens—Mothers Should Be Very Careful About Their Daughters' Early Years.—The Country Girl in the City School.

[COPYRIGHT, 1912.]

HEN asked to give my opinion of boarding schools I found it difficult to formulate.

The girl who has a wise, broad-minded, sympathetic mother had better remain away from boarding school.

The girl who has not this influence may be greatly benefited by a boarding school. There are more good schools than mothers in the land, I fear.

I had but three months' personal experience with boarding school. The only knowledge which I gained during those three months was the consciousness of the inadequacy of my mathematical ability and my wardrobe to cope with my associates. The mathematical deficiency could have been remedied, perhaps, by a return to the school. The matter of wardrobe seemed without solution.

I do not think a more unwise action can be made by parents than sending a young girl from the country to a city school. Yet it is done every year by thousands of devoted parents, who make painful sacrifices to enable them to carry out this cherished desire.

The young girl who goes through the first year of such a school and is not rendered restless, uneasy and unfitted for the practical duties of life which usually lie before country born girls, is a model of good sense or a born philosopher.

The very sights and sounds of city life are distracting and exciting to the girl who is not accustomed to them; the crunching of carriage wheels on a gravel driveway, the fashionably attired women, the gossip in the air about balls and theaters, which the day scholars bring, is not at all conducive to good scholarship.

If a boarding school is to be selected, as necessarily frequently demands that it must be, let it be as remote as possible from fashionable life. I wish we might have Protestant schools conducted in the manner of convent schools. Some of the most charming girls I have known, and some of the best educated, have been taught in convents. There is greater surveillance over the pupils, and greater system and more thoroughness than is to be found in most boarding schools.

Hundreds of young American girls are like her, and hundreds of stupid American parents fail to see the necessity and duty of guarding over such girls.

THE RIGHT WAY.

A girl like this ought to be treated very gently and with affection. She ought to be wisely taught and entertained. She should pass many hours in active physical exercise. The gymnasium is far better for such a girl than the boarding school. She should have no idle hours, no confidences with strange companions, no hidden books to read until she has crossed the dangerous chasm which spans girlhood and womanhood.

I have known a girl who was a mere child in mind to be forced into premature maturity by association with older and more experienced girls at boarding school. Where a number of young girls are thrown together constantly for companionship their conversation runs largely to love affairs. This young girl, who had never passed through any heart experiences, hearing so much upon the subject from her companions felt called upon to contribute her share to the entertainment. To the amazement of her parents and teachers she developed a facility for relating tales of love adventure wherein she figured as heroine. Investigation proved the stories utterly without foundation. It was one of the abnormal developments of boarding school life.

I do not think elopements from boarding schools are so frequent as elopements from homes. I again assert that good and wise teachers, few as they are, are more plenty than good and wise parents.

I wish we could have a training school for parents—a school where the physical and moral nature of the young girl and boy should be discussed, and where the imperative duty of watching over this physical and moral nature should be impressed upon the mind of every woman and man before they were allowed to procure a marriage certificate. This would be a far better thing for the world at large than the boarding school.

The lack of such training for parents causes more harm and mischief to go on under their eyes than is possible in the average well ordered boarding school. So stupid are parents in regard to their own children that those whom I most desire to reach by this article will read it without a suspicion that it can apply to them; while many a young girl of whom I never heard will feel her cheeks tingle and will wonder how I knew her secret.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

A Daybreak Song.

Daybreak! daybreak! bright grows the east at last!

Bells ringing, birds singing, sunbeams the dewdrops glistening!

Leaves shaking, kine waking, soft sounds from field and wood—

Look up, my weary heart! morn's here, and God is good!

New skies and blue skies—cheer heart! another day!

Light on the changing world! up! strive! whilst active thou mayest!

What though the past went wrong? What though the night were long?

Wake, wake, my weary heart! new be thy hope and song!

Daybreak! daybreak! Thank God for waking night!

Sleep's sweet forgetfulness, setting the sad world right!

Thank God for birds and bells—"Cheer, cheer!" they seem to say:

"All that is past is past; life is new born each day!"

God smiling on the world, light me to labor day!

Help me to strive with zeal—strive, though my war is no war!

Sure that, while mornings rise, some day my task shall crown.

—James Buchanan in Youth's Companion.

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Oh, Mary is such an innocent-minded creature I can trust her anywhere," the mother replied, proudly. "She is really the most innocent child I ever saw for a girl of her age. I think she will develop very late. I want to keep her a little girl as long as possible, so I have not disturbed her mind with any premature confidences."

Now, to my absolute knowledge, gained by accident, I knew this young girl to be a woman in her emotions, and already had she passed through embryo adventures with the opposite sex which

had aroused her curiosity as to what constituted her charm over men and stirred her woman's vanity. The innocence of her mind was disturbed by her unfolding emotions and her Eve-like desire for greater knowledge. Never did a young girl so need a mother's sympathy and counsel as this one. I often wonder why God permits a woman like that to become a mother. To send such a girl away to boarding-school was dangerous no doubt, yet hardly as dangerous as leaving her under the care of such a blind and stupid mother.

ANOTHER INNOCENT.

I know a brilliant lawyer who was a wild boy in his youth. He was forever in trouble of some kind with the fair sex and finally married a girl who ran away from school to become his wife. They are the parents of several children, the eldest a handsome, dark-eyed girl who inherits her father's love of adventure. She is only fifteen, but has already passed through a series of love affairs, known to all her friends and commented upon by strangers, but the criminally blind parents are ignorant of all this. No one dares tell them that almost daily on her way to and from the village school their daughter sees and talks to and receives notes from young men, and utterly forgetting their own hazardous past, both father and mother imagine their daughter to be an innocent child in mind.

It might prove to be the moral salvation of this girl to send her away to a good boarding school if the right woman presided over it. She is not vicious—she is full of animal spirits and precocious feminine instincts.

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